

BLACKER THAN IT IS PAINTED.

The Democratic Party Deserving of Complete Ostracism.

From the letter of President Cleveland to Mr. Catchings, of Mississippi, bearing date August 27, it seems that the democratic party is indeed a meaner organization than its most bitter enemies have ever accused it of being. The president uses the following paragraph in his letter:

"The trusts and combinations—the communism of self—whose machinations have prevented us from reaching the success we deserved, should not be forgotten or forgiven. We shall recover from our astonishment at their exhibition of power, and if then the question is forced upon us whether they shall submit to the free legislative will of the people's representatives, or shall dictate the law which the people must obey, we will accept and settle that issue as one involving the liberty and safety of American institutions."

In a careful analysis of the foregoing one cannot avoid seeing a veritable Jekyll and Hyde duality. The president in this sentence arraigns the democrats of the senate as guilty of machinations and combinations deserving of such terrible consequences that they should never be forgotten or forgiven. The crime committed by these democrats of the senate is none other than an agreement upon a schedule of rates which divides among them the equities, the sugar trust thrown in. Perhaps no living person knows more about how the combines and trusts managed this dicker with democratic senators than does President Cleveland himself. Be that as it may, however, he understands that a crime was committed, and he so states in the foregoing paragraph. We understand the president, under the constitution, has the prerogative of correcting wrongs and preventing frauds from being practiced upon the people through legislation. In the right of veto, which was placed in his hands by the fathers of the country. The knotty problem to the reader of this paragraph will be this: If the senate is guilty of passing the law, how can the president escape just censure for allowing such an enactment to become operative, when he has the power by a single stroke of the pen to send it back to congress for correction, amendment, etc?

The infamies of the present tariff law as it goes upon the statute books, carrying with it a great crime and its consequences, the resulting indictment must include the name of Grover Cleveland as an accessory after the fact.

It was fairly to be presumed that Grover Cleveland's six years of executive authority would have taught him the impossibility of fooling all the people all the time, though he may be able to fool a part of the people a part of the time; but this letter, which is in the form of an apology for his own action in allowing this bill to become law, only shows him deserving a greater degree of condemnation for it. It presents a clear analysis of the crime committed, and of the evil results which will necessarily attend the execution of the democratic tariff law.

CAUSED BY THE DEMOCRATS.

Widespread Financial Distress Resulting from Governmental Mismanagement.

The democratic press and democratic orators are straining in the use of words and figures of speech to try to hold before the people an apology for the panic of 1893, charging this result of the election upon the republicans, when they say, transferred to the democrats a bankrupt treasury. The reports just published by the appropriation committees of the houses of congress make a quite different showing on this question. The panic was not the result of a lack of money in the treasury at the time Grover Cleveland was inaugurated, but it was the result of Grover Cleveland and his secretary of the treasury not collecting a sufficient amount of money for the purposes of defraying the expenses of the government. The official tables furnished by the treasury department show that on March 1, 1893, there was available cash in the treasury \$124,000,000 in round numbers, only \$26,000,000 less than when Mr. Cleveland was inaugurated March 4, 1885. This of itself is sufficient to show that it was not the amount of money found in the treasury at the time he assumed control of the government that caused the following disaster; but attention is called to the falling off in revenues under his present term. In order to make the comparison, note that during the last year of President Harrison's administration the foreign commerce of this country reached the highest point ever attained by the nation, namely, \$1,847,000,000. In 1893, after the democrats came into power, it fell off to \$1,714,000,000, and in 1894 to \$1,647,000,000. Here is a falling off of \$187,000,000, and in 1895 of \$210,000,000. This is where the democratic panic and the democratic hard times came from. It was the inability of the democrats to manage trade, commerce, or domestic business, out of which revenues grow or are created for public purposes.

Fruits of Democracy.

The first democratic congress with a democratic executive in thirty years assumed the management of public affairs March 4, 1893. The circumstances attending the meeting of that congress have been the subject of much comment and criticism, the democrats claiming that they inherited a bankrupt treasury and all sorts of evil from the republicans. How an administration can inherit things which its predecessor did not have is unknown. Will it be true that the republicans thirty years before inherited such a treasury and such a government from the democrats, it is not true that they transmitted to their opponents in 1893 a bankrupt treasury or a toppling government. Grover Cleveland convened congress August 7, 1893. The opening words of his message clearly and distinctly testify that the government had been prosperous and that everything was favorable to continued prosperity up to within a short time of the date when his message was written. He said:

"With plentiful crops, with abundant promise of remunerative and distinctly profitable trade, with unusual invitation to safe investment and with satisfactory assurance to business enterprise, suddenly financial distress and fear have sprung up on every side."

"Congressman Wilson says that the democratic party must now decide what step is next to be taken. A most appropriate determination in view of recent events would be to pull the hole in after it."—Chicago Record.

"American workmen who find they are not as well off under a nonprotection tariff as they were under a republican tariff can move out of the country, you know."—Chicago Tribune.

EXORBITANT APPROPRIATIONS.

The Record Broken by the Second Session of the Fifty-third Congress.

This session just closed is a record breaker in the matter of appropriations, which were \$200,000,000 more by \$27,000,000 than was appropriated by the Fifty-first congress in its first session, which has been advertised to all the world as the "million-dollar congress," or the "Reed congress." Notwithstanding the democrats took from the despoiling soldiers of this country \$20,000,000 in order to make this showing, they now stand charged with making the most exorbitant appropriations for sectional purposes ever known in the history of the government. The river and harbor bill is increased more than \$11,000,000, to be expended largely in the south. The diplomatic and consular bill, for the support of excommunicated abroad, is increased more than \$9,000. The fortification bill, in order to find flat places for democratic employees in coast defense construction, is increased \$2,000,000. The Indian bill, by which more democratic employees are fed and clothed and housed, in violation of civil service rules and civil service methods than under all other bills combined, is increased \$1,475,000. Anyone who goes to the agencies in the northwest will find the agent with all his family nicely housed and sheltered under civil service, his bondsman and the friends thereof carried in the care of, while all the old familiar and honest employees of the Indian school and Indian reform service have been sent drift. The post office bill is increased \$8,222,000, most of which comes from northern people, as the south has failed to pay its proportionate share of the expense of running the postal department since the establishment of the government to the amount of from \$2,000,000 to \$3,000,000 per annum. The naval bill is increased \$2,223,000, because the navy yards have been used as places of refuge for democratic strikers, who otherwise must have had to march with Coxey's "army."

Of the reductions it is needless to say much. They are found to be of such a character as to take away employment from worthy people who during these stringent times are unable to find employment elsewhere. Two thousand have been turned loose in the city of Washington by reason of democratic "economy" and intriguing. By the time the campaign is closed, and the people have assembled at the polls, the investigation of appropriations in the closed session of congress will have been so thoroughly made, and the democratic claims so punctured and understood that it will be hard for their orators to endorse them before the people.

AN INDELIBL STAIN.

Record of the Democrats in the Recent Tariff Legislation.

President Cleveland in his national apology for winking at the great fraud which was culminated on the evening of August 27, the record of which shall stand as the dark spot in the tariff history of the United States, while feeling the sting of the infamy of which he had become a copartner, utters the following sentence:

"I do not claim to be better than the masses of my party, nor do I wish to avoid any responsibility in the account of the passage of this law. I ought to be as much a member of the democratic organization. Neither will I permit an extract as made by the passage of tariff legislation, which, though disavowed, is still chargeable to democratic efforts."

This confession of Grover Cleveland is one of the most marked among the sayings of men who have been exalted into high places by the suffrage of the people. It is to be construed as meaning that because Grover Cleveland was not the moral courage to resign an infamous, disapproving tariff bill, full of inaccuracies and crinities, he therefore declares that he is no better than the masses of his party, or, in other words, he declares that the democratic party has no man in it who is capable of rising above the infamous trickery of the trusts and combines who barter with democratic senators in tariff revision.

Oh, Shades of the Hermitage! Could a voice from the unseen realms be heard this day, it would bring to mind that there was once a time when the democratic party had in it one man who dared to speak for the right in the face of a confessed wrong.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

"The sugar trust and the whiskey ring are shaking hands over the new tariff law."—Chicago Inter Ocean.

"A democrat engaged in searching for his principles smiles when he sees a mugwump occupied in the same way."—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

"The tariff is the new democratic free-trade scheme the Canadians will save their own logs into lumber and the American workman must hustle elsewhere for his board."—Chicago Journal.

"We have said good evening to the McKinley law and its unbounded prosperity, and good morning to 'tariff reform' and 'perfidy and dishonesty.' If 'perfidy' should do as well by the people as 'robber,' the 'dishonor' will be borne. The people are accustomed to make the best of the situation."—Chicago Inter Ocean.

"At a recent democratic convention in Wisconsin much trouble was found in the naming of a suitable platform. One of the faithful suggested that in order to obviate the great difficulty the Chicago platform of 1892 be adopted, as one that was just as good as new, never having been used since the election."

"The Wilson-Gorman bill now having gone into effect, and the promises of the democratic party being fulfilled, the farmers may now get ready to sell their wheat at one dollar a bushel, as promised in 1892. No failure this time, gentlemen! Bring on your wheat! The money is ready just as soon as Mr. Carlisle can negotiate another fifty million dollars!"

"A cargo of wood worth fifty thousand dollars in the hall of an English vessel lying outside of New York harbor on the morning of August 26, was worth —? The duty under the McKinley law necessary to be paid into the custom house of the port of New York on the arrival of the vessel at the wharf would amount to thirty thousand dollars; but the president failed to sign the Wilson-Gorman bill, which became a law at midnight on the 27th, and this English vessel reached her wharf at 10 o'clock on the morning of the 28th, thirty thousand dollars better off. She unloads her wool in New York without paying a cent, and places it upon the market in competition with American wool. The difference in profit for the Englishman is thirty thousand dollars."

"Congressman Wilson says that the democratic party must now decide what step is next to be taken. A most appropriate determination in view of recent events would be to pull the hole in after it."—Chicago Record.

"American workmen who find they are not as well off under a nonprotection tariff as they were under a republican tariff can move out of the country, you know."—Chicago Tribune.

FREE TRADE THEORISTS EXPOSED.

Sophistries of the Enemies of American Industries Shown Up by Themselves.

As regards the basic reasons for tariff reduction, there are two divergent schools of tariff reform in this country—one school demanding reduction on the plea that the tariff makes prices higher to consumers; the other asserting that the efficiency of American labor is so great that the tariff fails to give the American producers an advance of a single cent over European prices. That the views urged by these two schools often merge in one and the same person must not be taken as indicating that the person is a fool, but that his brain has become so accustomed to foolish worship that he is eager to gulp down anything which is offered in the supposed interest of his god.

Those who belong to the latter of the above schools, and loudly maintain that American labor needs no protection, have a hard road to hoe. Among the most prominent of these are J. B. Sargent and Jacob Schoenhof, two free trade authorities. In this letter I merely desire to print what these gentlemen have admitted when pressed in cross-examination. The following conversation took place between Mr. Sargent and one of the commissioners at a hearing given by the tariff commission on August 22, 1893.

The Witness—Well, sir, without being able to go into details just now, I can only say that I am perfectly satisfied as to where the trouble is, and I am fully convinced that the price of labor would, under reduced tariff, drop with the price of goods, and at the same time the cost of living would be reduced.

Commissioner Ambler—In other words you would contemplate being able to keep up your competition with foreign manufacturers—first, by a reduction of the cost of raw material, and second, by a corresponding reduction of the cost of labor?

The Witness—Labor and all expenses. Commissioner Ambler—Well, all expenses is labor, in point of fact, is it not? It may be clerical, or it may be mechanical labor, but it is still labor.

The Witness—Yes. On February 21, 1884, before the Morrison ways and means committee, the following dialogue took place between Mr. Schoenhof and ex-congressman William A. Russell of Massachusetts:

Mr. Schoenhof—For instance, the shawl industry.

Mr. Russell—You think that that industry is not fully protected now?

Mr. Schoenhof—The fine goods have very little protection because the labor in them costs more. * * * In these hand-made goods we have no encouragement on this side because hand labor is so high that it is absolutely impossible for us to compete with the foreign goods in this market.

Mr. Russell—Do you think that the existing duty is now sufficient for that class of manufactured goods?

Mr. Schoenhof—Hardly.

Mr. Russell—Then the proposed reduction of 20 per cent. on the existing rate of duty would be a very serious matter to them?

Mr. Schoenhof—Yes. These startling talks dug from the archives of the past may be found on page 906 of the report of the tariff commission, and page 47, ways and means committee hearings, 1884. They would make a good insertion for a campaign document.

Geo. Allen White, Farmington, Mass.

"His PATIENCE UNDER THE HEAVY BURDEN INVOLVED UPON HIM BY HIS PUBLIC OFFICE."—Senator Vilas.

"Savings Banks Statistics."

Year.	Number of banks.	Assets of deposits.	Assets of investments.	Assets of other funds.	Average paid in dividends.	Average paid in interest.
1890.	278	\$1,018,520	\$1,027,594	\$415,138	41.75	11.25
1891.	317	1,263,040	1,263,040	335,127	41.75	11.25
1892.	329	1,353,580	1,353,580	335,127	41.75	11.25
1893.	329	1,353,580	1,353,580	335,127	41.75	11.25

While the number of savings banks has increased less than fourfold during the thirty-three years under review, the number of depositors has increased sevenfold and the amount of deposits twentyfold, while in the same period our population has only little more than doubled. It is all due to the great increase in the number of employees and their wages received, a result born of and sustained by a protective tariff. It may be mentioned that the per capita savings of Great Britain are less than \$10. In some of our states, where manufactures most abound, the savings are enormous. In two states, Rhode Island and New Hampshire, the per capita savings were \$291.16 and \$309.02, respectively. In New York, Massachusetts and Connecticut they are \$113.79, \$168.81 and \$151.17, respectively.

Presidential Prevarication. President Cleveland's President Cleveland's Message to Congress. Letter to Hon. William D. Howland, July 2, 1893. A measure has been prepared by the appro. I deprecated the incorporation of the income tax into the tariff reform bill of the income tax here suggested. It is the result of much patriotic and unselfish work.

The committee have wisely embraced in their plan a few additional internal revenue taxes, including a small tax upon incomes derived from certain corporate investments.

"If I deprecated the incorporation" in the Wilson bill of the income tax feature, why was it necessary to say that the ways and means committee "wisely embraced" it?

If the income tax were "wisely embraced" by the ways and means committee "on the lines herein suggested"—in "my message"—on what grounds can it be claimed "how much I deprecated" it?

Which is "the result of much patriotic and unselfish work?"

A MOTHER'S STORY.

Happiness Comes After Years of Suffering.

The Terrible Experience of a Well-Known Ohio Wife—A Story That Appeals to Every Mother in the Land.

[From the Chattanooga (Tenn.) Press.] No country official in East Tennessee is better known and more highly esteemed than Mr. J. C. Wilson, Circuit Court Clerk of Rhea County, at Dayton, the home of Mr. Wilson. He enjoys the confidence and respect of all classes, and in the business community his word is as good as his bond. Just now Mr. Wilson is receiving heartfelt congratulations from his numerous friends because of the restoration to robust health of his estimable wife, who has for years been a helpless invalid.

Mr. Wilson's high standing in society, and her many lovely traits of character have won her a host of friends, and her wonderful recovery has attracted widespread attention.

As the Chattanooga Journal of bringing to the public attention the remedy that has effected her remarkable cure, a reporter went out to Dayton to interview Mrs. Wilson, in order that the general public might have the benefit of the sufferer's experience and be made aware of the treatment that wrought such a marvelous change in her condition. The reporter was welcomed at the Wilson home, and the enthusiastic lady, with becoming reticence gave the history of her affliction and the manner in which she was relieved.

"Yes," said Mrs. Wilson, "I was for eight years in a bed, and one of the most distressing conditions a woman can suffer. For eight years I moped around, dragging myself with difficulty and pain out of bed. My little ones went untrained and were greatly neglected, while I lived listlessly and helplessly at the cheerless prospect before me and them. I suffered the most intense pains in the small of my back, and these seemed even greater in the evening of the stomach, extending down to the groin. I could not even sleep or awake. Despair is a word for the feeling caused by that dreadful sensation of weakness and helplessness I constantly experienced."

"I was treated for my trouble by several local physicians, but they were able to give me only temporary relief by the use of sedatives and narcotics. Had almost given up all hope of ever seeing permanent relief when I saw an account in the Press of a cure which Dr. Williams' Pink Pills had effected. I decided to try them, as I knew the lady who had been cured and had great confidence in the doctor. I began to take the pills in October, 1885, and in two months I was doing light housework and attending to the children without bad effects or weakness, such as I had formerly experienced. Hitherto I had been unable to retain any food, but now my appetite grew stronger, and with it came back that old, healthy and hearty tone of the stomach. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cleared me, and I assure you the cure has brought a great change in our home. I can now rejoice in my husband's health, and I feel that I have something to live for. Who has a better right to feel this than a mother? One thing more, I have a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork or excesses of whatever nature."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are now manufactured by Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y., and are sold in every corner drug store, by the dozen or hundred, and the public are cautioned against numerous imitations sold under the name of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and may be had of all druggists, or direct by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company.

Utterly Incompetent. Clara—I understand you have a new president for your sewing society?

Cora—Yes; the former one was incompetent.

"You don't say?"

"Yes, she said she couldn't understand what any of us said when we all talked together."—Yonkers Statesman.

Matrimonial Notes.

Wife—What do you suppose is the reason there are no marriages in Heaven?

Husband—You stupid goose, it is to offset the fact that there is no heaven in marriage.—Alex Sweet, in Texas Sittings.

Cheated. Cusmo—See that fellow across the street? He cheated me of twenty thousand dollars.

Friend—How?

Cusmo—By refusing me his daughter's hand.—Truth.

Brother Will—Why don't you accept Jack? He is the Harvard record breaker in the high vault.

Sister Nell—Yes, but I prefer the record breaker in the safety deposit kind.—N. Y. World.

When Women Vote. Mrs. Franchon Willmot—I shall never speak to her again—the mean thing!

Mrs. T. J. William Franchon—What did she do?

Mrs. Willmot—She challenged my vote.—Pack.

A Doubt About It. Nabel—That Mr. Brown is a perfect bear.

Maud—Oh, do you think so? He hasn't hugged me once.—Arkansas Traveler.

The Face in the Case. She—Darling, I were poor would you love me as much?

He—No, dear, I wouldn't have as much time on my hands then.—Brooklyn Life.

Early Explained. Henderson—Why did they turn Skinner out of the church?

Williamson—He sold the pastor a horse.—Life.

A Common Cause. Friend—What was the cause of that boating accident?

Waterman—Too full. "The boat too full." "No, the fillers in it."—N. Y. Weekly.

This Is the Way Everyone Feels. Jones—Mr. Cady, where do you stand when your friends get up a tariff discussion?

Mr. Cady—Nowhere. I run.—Chicago Record.

Ye Family Filter. Little Dick—Is this the filtered water?

Little Dot—I don't know. Taste it.

"It tastes like old straw."

"Yes, that's filtered."—Good News.

NEW HONEY PLANT.

Wagner's Flat Pea Is Said to Possess Many Advantages.

A plant that will pay land rent in honey alone has long been wanted. Figwort, the spider plant and many others have been tried and found wanting. At present German beekeepers are very enthusiastic over a new forage and honey plant, which it may be worth while to give a trial on this side of the water. A few seeds of this plant were sown this season by beekeepers in this country, and their experience with it will be gratefully received by this department. The American Bee Journal has the following to say concerning the plant: "It seems that a scientist named Wagner, of Munich, Germany, has been at work for the past thirty years crossing and



WAGNER'S FLAT PEA.

improving and from a bitter weed has developed a succulent forage plant unusually rich in sugar and relished by all kinds of stock. The illustration of plant shows its resemblance to the sweet pea, to which it is closely related.

"The roots are said to penetrate the hardest, driest and rockiest soils, reaching to the depth of ten or twenty feet. Drought has little effect on its fertility improved. Those who understand how red clover takes so much of its nourishment from the air will have little difficulty in believing this as the flat pea, like the clovers belongs to the leguminous family. Four tons of dry hay per acre can be obtained if three cuttings are made. The first cutting takes away all chance for an early honey crop, but if we understand it correctly, the bees gather a rich harvest after the first cutting, and not until October is its yield of nectar over. A somewhat serious drawback to growing it in this country is the difficulty of getting a start, as it is very liable to be winter-killed during the first and second years."

UNITING SWARMS. This Can Be Done to Excellent Advantage in the Fall.

If I had four small colonies that I wished to unite, says a correspondent in American Bee Journal, I would move them together and let them get well established in their new location before disturbing them. I would move them in the evening, after all the workers had returned from the field, and put grass or straw in front of the hive entrance, so they could not leave as usual a heard in front, to bump their heads against, will cause them to notice a change in their location, and take their bearings. When established in their new home, I would remove all their queens but one, and cage them, choosing the best one to remain with the colony. When placed to unite them I would remove the hives from their old stand, and place a new hive in the center of the place where they stood, placing a smooth board in front of it to brush the bees upon. Then I would remove the frames containing brood from all the hives, brush off all the bees, and put the frames promiscuously into the new hive, and pour all the bees together in front of it, and drive all the bees into it with smoke. As neither of the colonies lays claim to this home, they accept the conditions and unite peacefully. The frames containing honey I would uncap a few at a time and place them in the second story with a small aperture in the covering, over the frames of the lower story, to permit the bees to come up and carry the honey below. The honey that the four small colonies had may be sufficient for the united colony, which will be strong in bees, and be able another season to pay for the labor of uniting.

TIMELY BEE NOTES.

Bees gorged with honey never volunteer an attack.

Bees dislike any quick movements about their hives, especially any that jars their combs.

Bees foul brood the germs feed on the larvae of the bees, and thus convert life and vigor into death and decay.

Italian bees are seldom injured by moths, and strong colonies never. Neglect and ignorance are moth breeders.

Corn honey, that is to be kept through autumn or winter must be kept in a warm room or the comb will break from the section when handled.

Smoke dwindling is not much to be feared if the bees are kept breeding until autumn. Prepare them early and well for winter, and use a good cellar in wintering.

The symptoms of foul brood in a hive are a decline of prosperity because of a failure to rear brood. The brood seems to putrefy, and gives off a very disagreeable stench.

Only pure, clean, unadulterated wax should be used in making foundations. Never send to market comb honey the foundation of which has not been properly thinned by the bees.

The formation of new colonies should ordinarily be confined to the season when bees are accumulating honey. If necessary to do this when forage is scarce, care must be taken to prevent robbing.

Bees should never be jarred nor irritated by quick motions. Work quietly and coolly among them. Bees are more cross when not gathering honey, but rarely sting when loaded.—St. Louis Republic.

Stimulating Food. Seasoning the food with pepper, or using tonics of any kind, is unnecessary for fowls that are in perfect health. When fed on highly-seasoned food, the hens become sluggish and inactive. When the hens are debilitated it is then well enough to allow tonics, but as a rule the best tonic is a variety of food and giving clean quarters at night.

Take no Substitute for Royal Baking Powder. It is Absolutely Pure.

All others contain alum or ammonia.

Twenty-four carat gold is all good, twenty-two carat gold has twenty-two parts of gold, one of silver and one of copper, eighteen carat gold has eighteen parts of pure gold and three parts each of silver and copper in its composition, twelve carat gold is half gold, the remainder being made up of three and one-half parts of silver and seven and one-half parts of copper.

Home-Seekers' Excursions. On Sept. 11, Sept. 25 and Oct. 9 the Burlington route will sell excursion tickets to all points in the Northwest, West and Southwest, at one fare for the round trip, plus \$2.

When a man plays cards for a stake he sometimes gets a roast.—Philadelphia Record.

CLEGG'S Sulphur Soap is a genuine remedy for Skin Diseases. Hills Hair and Whisker Dye, 50 cents.

When a man plays cards for a stake he sometimes gets a roast.—Philadelphia Record.

When a man plays cards for a stake he sometimes gets a roast.—Philadelphia Record.

When a man plays cards for a stake he sometimes gets a roast.—Philadelphia Record.

When a man plays cards for a stake he sometimes gets a roast.—Philadelphia Record.

When a man plays cards for a stake he sometimes gets a roast.—Philadelphia Record.

When a man plays cards for a stake he sometimes gets a roast.—Philadelphia Record.

When a man plays cards for a stake he sometimes gets a roast.—Philadelphia Record.

When a man plays cards for a stake he sometimes gets a roast.—Philadelphia Record.

When a man plays cards for a stake he sometimes gets a roast.—Philadelphia Record.

When a man plays cards for a stake he sometimes gets a roast.—Philadelphia Record.

When a man plays cards for a stake he sometimes gets a roast.—Philadelphia Record.

When a man plays cards for a stake he sometimes gets a roast.—Philadelphia Record.

When a man plays cards for a stake he sometimes gets a roast.—Philadelphia Record.

When a man plays cards for a stake he sometimes gets a roast.—Philadelphia Record.

When a man plays cards for a stake he sometimes gets a roast.—Philadelphia Record.

When a man plays cards for a stake he sometimes gets a roast.—Philadelphia Record.

When a man plays cards for a stake he sometimes gets a roast.—Philadelphia Record.

When a man plays cards for a stake he sometimes gets a roast.—Philadelphia Record.

</